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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915.

TWO KINDS OF PREPAREDNESS

The majority leadership of the House of Representatives, seconded in the Senate, has demonstrated its power to provide some of the revenues which in the immediate future will be necessary to meet the emergency expenditures of the Government.

Now has it or can it beg, borrow, or steal the capacity to provide a practical and effective preparedness, first against military aggression, should any power want to attack us with fleets and armies, and, secondly, against industrial invasion, which, as soon as the war in Europe ends, every country in the Old World will aim at us with all the economic force at its command?

On neither of these propositions is the most cheerful optimist likely to put down a bet without a shivery sensation running all the length of his spine.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS

In its annual report the United States Civil Service Commission places the whole question of retirement pensions for aged Government employees on the basis of common sense and good business, where it belongs. Pensions for superannuated workers are regarded by the commission as a necessary step toward increasing the efficiency of the service.

The efficiency of such a step not only would extend through the period when the present large number of aged employees, who are hanging on in the hope of such retirement, are replaced by younger men. But it would make for a high tone in the service, by removing from the minds of employees those worries and vexations that make for constant inefficiency.

The Government has not raised the wages of its civil employes since before the civil war. In the meantime its mechanical workers, and many of its administrative heads, have had their salaries increased. During that time the cost of living has increased, and the requirements for various positions have been raised considerably. Upon its own statement the Civil Service Commission now is getting more work out of fewer men.

The pension system has been adopted by private corporations, as a matter of good business, and the Government can well afford to follow the example of progressive business men in private life.

CARE FOR THE BEGGARS

New York recently has had a city wide "clean-up" of the beggars on its streets. These beggars grew so ubiquitous and so persistent that they became a constant annoyance, especially to strangers. Sometimes they went so far as to assault those who did not heed their plaintive pleas.

The announcement of Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police, before the Monday Evening Club last evening, that steps are to be taken to remove the beggars from Washington streets is good news. The cripples who ply their trade (for their begging has reached that stage) long have been a disgrace to the streets of the Capital. Blind beggars have been removed because here is a home where they are provided for. But as yet there is no institutional provision for the crippled beggars, and they infest the streets. It was surprising to learn that a recent police survey showed that there are but thirteen of these mendicants. But thirteen is too many.

Officials here have not followed the unsatisfactory method pursued in other cities of throwing these men in jail. That does not help them, and only shifts the burden from volunteer contributors to all the taxpayers. It is not yet indicated what provision will be made for this class. But it is to be hoped that some institution can be found which will care for them, and it will be a welcome relief to have them off the streets.

THE SHORTAGE OF GASOLINE

There is no reason as yet to fear that the world's supply of petroleum is getting exhausted; but it is becoming very evident that the production of gasoline is not keeping pace with the demand for it.

The war has cut off some oil fields, and reduced the production of others. Quite as important, it has put an end to the steady increase of production in the world at large. There is not time, capital, or energy available for pressing into new regions and making the most of the supplies nature has stowed away. Russia has been growing into an important relationship to the world's supplies;

but Russia cannot get her fields developed, or, if she could, would be unable to market their output.

The United States has been from the beginning the chief source of petroleum. The present is a time when this country's resources ought to be available to meet the extraordinary needs of the world; but instead, we have the spectacle of one highly important California oil field in a great litigation, turning out a reduced supply, because the Government is bent on "conserving" that which the community insistently needs.

There must be attention, directed by a big intelligence and a wide understanding, to this problem of petroleum. It is really remarkable how little the world knows about this wonderful resource; its origin, nature, and the ultimate supplies. Prices have been rising by reason of perfectly natural causes, complicated by unfortunate administrative methods in this country; yet the advance is widely regarded as a strange phenomenon, for which there must be wicked responsibility on the part of some malefactor. Nothing of the sort. The facts are really simple enough, if only they were understood.

THE GARY ROOSEVELT DINNER

The newspapers of the country are attaching great significance to the Gary dinner the other night to Colonel Roosevelt, and it may well be that they are right. At all events, the dinner has taken on special public interest from the way all information concerning it has been padlocked.

When a dinner in a gentleman's home is purely social it is none of the public's business who the guests are or what they talked about.

But a dinner given for the obvious purpose of bringing Colonel Roosevelt and the big men in the financial and business world together at this particular time of fog-bound politics carries on the face of it great public interest, and as such naturally concerns the public.

Colonel Roosevelt is too big a figure and too great a force in the political world to do anything unusual without attracting widespread interest. Judge Gary is usually most gracious with the newspapers and quite ready to talk to reporters to the extent that he thinks it good for them. But this time, and for reasons of his own, his lips have been sealed regarding his dinner to Colonel Roosevelt and his other guests.

George Perkins, too, is a free talker and coddler of newspapers, but secrecy with regard to this Gary dinner possesses his soul. And every one alike came away from that dinner as if sworn to secrecy. Indeed, it is not yet known conclusively by the newspapers who made up the entire list of guests. That in the main they were men of big affairs and bankers of much substance is known. With so significant a meeting so shrouded in mystery and with the eternal hush fixed upon it, the underlying purpose of the dinner is a matter of speculation, and it is having a plenty of speculation.

That the dinner had to do with the Republican Presidential nomination for 1916 is the guess of The Times.

THE BALTIMORE "REVELATIONS"

It is not hard to imagine that staid old Baltimore is suffering a bit today from shock. The "vice commission" that was sent out three years ago with a roving commission to learn whether Baltimore's morals were what they ought to be, has sent to Governor Goldsborough a report that is calculated to make almost any town sit up and take notice. We don't recollect the precise minimum of desirable citizens whom Sodom was required to bring forward as hostages in order to ward off the unpleasant consequences of that old town's gaudy; but Baltimore, if it should take too seriously the present vice report, might well wonder if it could do, in similar circumstances, any better than Sodom did.

If Baltimore contains any nice folks—and it may as well be confessed that we have always entertained the innocent belief that it held a very large proportion of them—they may well be blinking about them today, feeling lonesome. The "vice commission" would well-nigh convince everybody who had imagined himself pretty reputable that he was really a whitened sepulchre with the white mostly rubbed off; while it is assuredly calculated to give the impression that one's neighbors and friends are at least to be regarded with grave dubiety.

Baltimore is represented as very, very wicked. Maybe it is; but the suspicion seems warranted, that the commission has generalized very generously from rather a limited number of cases and conditions. It isn't common to indict whole communities, and people who know Baltimore will not be prepared to accept so sweeping a bill against that town.

It may well be doubted whether such a publication as this Baltimore report makes for any possible good to the community. It is calculated

rather to shock the sensibilities of good people, and to appeal to every morbid instinct of both the good and the bad. It is not a good thing to make every woman suspect that her husband may be a monster; every parent fear that his children may have become depraved; every husband wonder if his wife is what he has believed her to be.

Baltimore is like any other town; not any too good, but very much more good than bad. The prurient mind that exaggerates occasional manifestations of vice into the proportions that this report suggests as to Baltimore, is doing more damage than it possibly can do good.

THE GALLIOLI ABANDONMENT

The allies, in abandoning their campaign on the Gallipoli peninsula, are doing precisely what the Germans did when they withdrew great forces from their western front last spring and hurled them against Russia. The Germans had failed in their drive against Paris, as the allies have failed in their effort to break through the Dardanelles. They had failed to reach Calais, as the allies have failed to reach Serbia. It was of no use to them to keep their vast forces in the west, while there was real need for them in the east; so, utilizing their splendid land transportation system, they picked up one army division after another and rushed them back to the east. This, again, precisely parallels the present procedure of the allies, who are utilizing their command of sea transport to toss an army from the Gallipoli to other fields where it can be of more use.

Abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign will now be heralded as a great failure by the allies; and it is. But it is no more than the Germans suffered when they attempted to bring a decision of the war in the west. The German disaster at the Marne was far more serious than has been the allies' failure at the Dardanelles. The capture of Calais and of control of the French coast would have meant more to the Germans than the taking of the Dardanelles would have meant to the allies.

The long and short of the matter is that thus far there has been no decisive conclusion to any major operation of the war. Belgium and Serbia have been crushed; but they are pathetically minor figures in this struggle. The greater figures still stand out, stalwart and unafraid. There is little evidence on the surface that either one of the great combatants is exhausted or in danger of exhaustion. Such incidents as the Gallipoli failure, the Paris fiasco, the defeat at the Marne, the Calais check and the collapse of the Germans' Riga campaign are merely incidents. Our own civil war contains parallels for every one of these military developments; they looked tremendously significant when they happened; but who, looking back over the history of that struggle now, can fail to realize that the failure, say, of the peninsular campaign was a mere incident?

That such immense operations can continue, for a year and a half, to bring no decision, but only a continual expansion of the field of operations, must impress the fact that when all the world wars it cannot get to quick conclusions. We begin to be forced back upon the theory that economic exhaustion must at last end the war, probably with an inconclusive peace. Exhaustion is not thought of, now, as it was in the beginning by people who confidently said Europe could not bear the burden for more than half a year. We begin to understand that communities have latent resources, available in such a struggle, that they do not themselves realize in time of peace. On one side of this war is arrayed the greater part of the world's material resources, for it is at the command of the allies so long as they are able to pay for it in cash or acceptable promises. On the other is an enemy entrenched and possessed of the greatest military machine ever constructed. We see the war spreading far into Asia, with threats of presently making in Africa a new field of enterprise. We see Austria and America at the crisis of a discussion that may involve the United States in the melee. In fact, we may in reason forecast almost any development save only the prospect of an early peace.

Elastic currency seems to have given way to elastic diplomatic relations. Most ward heelers don't worry so much about the party planks as the party plunks. Mr. Ford's cool reception in Norway shows they have steam heat over there, too. The most encouraging symptom in the Mexican situation continues to be the Rio Grande.

A matinee by that Englishman who can play six hundred different instruments would certainly help to while away the winter. Just so long as those Austrian notes don't shift from a treble to a deep bass we can continue to defend the country with quick firing fountain pens.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length; and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is a forum where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Genius Penniless, With Dismal Outlook In Last Years.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

World disasters crowd upon us so thick and fast in these days that one almost dreads to look for the latest. Cases of individual hardship also are numerous—like that abandoned seven-year-old orphan, at Atlantic City, who lay freezing and starving in a barrel of refuse for five days and nights unnoted.

I am led to this recital by a pathetic case at my own door: Twenty odd years ago, in a notarial office at the metropolis, I used to meet its refined proprietress in business ways. Her perfect habits and personal personality impressed me. I found that she was a brilliant writer, an inventor, a poet, yet level-headed, practical, philanthropic—and I was wont to speak of him as the smartest man I had ever met. But he moved, and because of his years, I assumed he was dead.

Yet by some miracle he reached this city a week ago, in good health, though penniless, friendless, and homeless. He is enthusiastic over his invention, adapted to Government use especially, which seems valuable. But he is penniless, friendless, and homeless. He is a stone, and is ninety-two years old! Two or three of us are doing, for a few days, what we cannot possibly continue. He has been in the city long enough to make angels weep, as the biting blasts whistle through the lofty boughs in our park. He has been in the city long enough to make angels weep, as the biting blasts whistle through the lofty boughs in our park. He has been in the city long enough to make angels weep, as the biting blasts whistle through the lofty boughs in our park.

GEORGE BRIGGS.

The Babies of Germany and the Babies of the Lusitania.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

From your Sunday edition it appears that a great organization is being perfected in this country to obtain millions of quarts of condensed milk through popular subscription for transmission to the babies of the Lusitania. It is a touching appeal, and the sponsors of the plan say it is entirely humanitarian, not pro-German nor pro-ally.

But it calls to mind the American babies who sank in the sea, murdered by Germany when the Lusitania was torpedoed. It calls to mind the school holiday which was ordered by the parents and celebrated by the brothers and sisters of these German babies because American babies were floating in the blue waters of the Atlantic.

It is better that America's true Christian spirit should forgive and forget. Or is it better, and more likely to work God's will, if America should refuse to forgive until the parents of the German babies punish, instead of honor, their leaders for murdering our babies? Certainly if Christianity is to have more meaning, the children of good may be expected from refusing this charity than from forgiveness.

It would be a terrible commentary on the civilization of the world to let these babies suffer or perish for lack of that which God intended them to have. Their cries must be heeded.

May not Americans ask if German civilization needed the cries of American babies? The German babies made them suffer and perish for the lack of the air which God had given them.

With poignant grief Dr. von Mack is reported to have said that the world must feel sympathy for war-stricken children around whose throats the heavy grip of a milk famine is tightening through no fault or responsibility of theirs.

It is true that the world is compelled to feel sympathy for the German babies while the German people were permitted to rejoice in holiday that the gut grip of the sea waters had closed the throats of American babies? We do not recall that Dr. von Mack was able to express such grief at the time our babies died at German hands.

Again Dr. von Mack is reported to have said that he does not think the American people will leave to die the babies of a people who in their distress "killed" thought to their safety. That is a curious appeal to make—they gave thought to the safety of their babies, but rejoiced at their murder, and, therefore, we should give them their charity. It is hard to imagine a more cynical cry for aid.

Over the door of every depot of the proposed organization should be placed a sign bearing the words: "Remember the babies of the Lusitania and think of the babies of Germany."

Then the American people could be their own critics and their own thoughts would turn to the starving babies of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, whose German invaders do not feed them, and to the babies of Armenia, whose German ally tortures babies to death.

Then the American people could be their own critics and their own thoughts would turn to the starving babies of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, whose German invaders do not feed them, and to the babies of Armenia, whose German ally tortures babies to death.

Without knowing specifically whether the Chinese army or act special adviser to the Emperor, Miss Lewis declined the invitation.

The incentive for the proposal was a recent appointment of Mr. Vinacke to a full professorship in the University of Nan Kai, Tientsin, China. He has received the position. The professor also is in en route to Denver, where he will wed Miss Lewis December 20.

Will Stop Lovemaking By Locomotive Whistles

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 21.—Love-making with the aid of locomotive whistles and blowing of the whistles just to annoy persons living along the belt line, has resulted in a vigorous protest. An ordinance will be introduced in the council by Alderman Winn, to eliminate the useless blowing of the whistles.

Complaints have been made that engines whose families or sweethearts live along the line near Sheffield and along the city limits, always announce their arrival by long and loud shrieks from the position. The council also said that engineers seem to take particular delight in annoying factory people with loud whistle blasts.

FOURTEEN AMAS OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY NO. 1.

Blind grandmother, mother with three children under twelve years, status in penitentiary. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$42.65
Employer A. Eberly's Sons.....3.00
C. E. F.....2.00
J. H. D.....1.00
T. G. S.....10.00
Total.....\$65.65
Still needed, \$134.35.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 2.

Deserted wife and four children. Two children were in institution, but mother now is endeavoring to keep all at home. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$22.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
G. D. E.....4.00
L. D. M.....10.00
S. V. Y.....1.00
M. S. A.....5.00
E. S. B.....2.50
M. B. S.....1.00
Mrs. L. K. S.....5.00
Cash.....2.50
R. C. J.....2.00
J. C. J.....2.50
C. M. B.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
M. E. M.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$42.25
Still needed, \$157.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 3.

Mother and two children. After brutal treatment husband left her penniless. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$65.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
G. D. E.....4.00
L. D. M.....10.00
S. V. Y.....1.00
M. S. A.....5.00
E. S. B.....2.50
M. B. S.....1.00
Mrs. L. K. S.....5.00
Cash.....2.50
R. C. J.....2.00
J. C. J.....2.50
C. M. B.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
M. E. M.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$65.25
Still needed, \$34.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 4.

A deserted wife and four small children. Alone this deserted wife failed to earn enough money to provide a home for her four beautiful children. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$22.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
G. D. E.....4.00
L. D. M.....10.00
S. V. Y.....1.00
M. S. A.....5.00
E. S. B.....2.50
M. B. S.....1.00
Mrs. L. K. S.....5.00
Cash.....2.50
R. C. J.....2.00
J. C. J.....2.50
C. M. B.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
M. E. M.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$42.25
Still needed, \$157.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 5.

Father incurably ill. Wife and four children. With her husband in a hospital this mother is working nights and day to keep her children with her. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$47.25
P. D. P.....1.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
J. E. M.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
M. E. M.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$52.25
Still needed, \$147.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 6.

Widow with five children. Friends, church, and the Associated Charities have kept this home together until now. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$41.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
Anonymous.....2.00
D. L. H.....5.00
Mrs. C. B. C.....5.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$56.25
Still needed, \$43.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 7.

Blind father and four children. One girl after a year's course at free vocational school will be able to help support her blind father and little sisters. \$100 a year is needed.
Previously acknowledged.....\$38.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
E. W. S.....1.00
Employee John Dickson Home.....5.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
C. B. C.....1.00
Total.....\$48.25
Still needed, \$51.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 8.

Old grandmother, two grandchildren, twelve and seven years. Grandmother is doing her best to make a real home for the children. \$200 a year is needed.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
Teacher.....3.00
M. B.....2.00
Miss C. B. C.....5.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$163.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 9.

Breadwinner dead of tuberculosis, widow and six children. The eldest boy of fourteen, working hard to learn trade of electrician. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$36.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
E. S.....2.50
Mrs. L. K. S.....5.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$46.75
Still needed, \$153.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 10.

Widow and three children. Discouraged, worn out mother, paying penalty of tuberculosis, with which children had been infected, now improved in health and trying to maintain home. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$50.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
A. F. W.....1.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$60.75
Still needed, \$39.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 11.

Widow with four children under fourteen. Another case where mother, after long struggle, has been overpowered by the white plague. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$37.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$66.25
Still needed, \$133.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 12.

Widow with four children under fourteen. Another case where mother, after long struggle, has been overpowered by the white plague. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$37.25
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$66.25
Still needed, \$133.75.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 13.

Blind mother, partially blind father, six children, all under fourteen. Against great odds mother and father, despite their physical handicap, are trying to keep home together. Amount needed, \$200.
Previously acknowledged.....\$12.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
R. W.....1.00
D. L. H.....5.00
Thomas Armstrong.....5.00
E. C. P.....5.00
A. B. D.....2.00
M. S. A.....5.00
L. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$35.75
Still needed, \$164.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 14.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 15.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 16.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 17.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 18.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 19.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

OPPORTUNITY NO. 20.

Widow, four small children. After years of struggle this woman had to ask aid. Amount needed, \$100.
Previously acknowledged.....\$27.75
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M.....2.00
M. C. McD.....5.00
M. E. S.....1.00
Mrs. B.....1.00
A. W. D.....1.00
Total.....\$36.75
Still needed, \$63.25.

ENORMOUS TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Tonnage of Ships Entering Port Shows Big Increase Over Last Year.

New York harbor has become perhaps the busiest center on all the seas. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show the vast tonnage of the ships entering the crowded port to carry away the nation's enormous exports.

In November of this year, 41 ships of a total of 1,191,221 tons entered the port of New York from foreign countries. The figures for November of last year were 37 ships with a tonnage of 913,722, a gain for November, 1915, of 14 ships and 277,500 tons. Gains only slightly smaller were shown in the preceding months. The number of ships in August, 1915, amounted to 42, a gain for August, 1914, the number of tons, 1,067,091 against 973,056.

October's Gains.

The number of ships in September, 1915, amounted to 42, against 33 in September, 1914, the number of tons 1,065,335 against 973,056. The number of ships entering New York from foreign ports in October, 1915, amounted to 47, against 39 in October, 1914, the number of tons, 1,117,509 against 977,838. An interesting story of the effect the war has had upon trade of foreign countries with the United States is contained in the statistics of the tonnage, entered in foreign trade, of the ports of the country in September, the last month for which the detailed information has been compiled.

The tonnage of ships from Australia, Hungary in September, 1915, shortly after the outbreak of the war, dropped to 8,860, about the tonnage of one large ship. In September this year not a ship from Austria entered an American port. The same was true of Germany, from whose ports there sailed for America in September of last year vessels aggregating 4,596 tons. No ship came to America from Germany in September.

Neutral Nations Busy.

The tonnage from Denmark more than doubled from 2,480 tons in September, 1914, to 5,273 tons in September, 1915, that from France nearly tripled, from 32,773 tons to 97,714 tons; the tonnage from the United Kingdom remained about the same—slightly more than 650,000 tons, and that from Russia in Europe, increased from insignificant proportions in September, 1914, to 14,142 tons in September of this year.

The statement of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce observes that of the 1,124,101 tons entering the ports of the United States in September this year, only 15,325 tons represented American ships. Of the 2,623,000 tons entering from North American ports, less than one-half, or 1,272,059 tons, represented American ships. Ships from South American ports totaled 22,812 tons, but only 17,599 tons belonged to American ships.